

charitable and civic organizations due to language contained in the National Labor Relations Act. The language stipulated that if we provided access to our property to outside groups, then we would also be required to provide access to union organizations for the purposes of organizing, solicitation, distribution, picketing or other union purposes. Clearly, we believe there to be a difference between charitable and civic groups, and union activity.

Additionally, while Americans have generously responded to our national crises, we are beginning to learn how local and state-based charities are beginning to suffer. We believe that your amendment is well suited for this present time, and will permit us to work with such worthy causes.

This is very simple. The issue is simple and clear. Should union activity, including picketing, be treated the same as the Salvation Army bell ringer, the VFW, or the Salvation Army and other good groups soliciting for good causes? Should community-based charities be prohibited from soliciting funds in front of a retailer if that retailer would like them to, simply because of a decision by the National Labor Relations Board that says if they do one, they have to allow picketing and distribution of union material in front of that store? That is the issue.

Clearly, they should not be treated the same. They are totally different causes. Retailers, while having great incentive to help charities, are not going to have an incentive to do something that is going to impede their own businesses. We should make that distinction, and this amendment would allow that for this year in this appropriations bill, and would allow for this year—a year clearly that our Nation is in crisis—to encourage that kind of charitable activity on the part of our Nation's retailers.

I retain the remainder of our time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time? If no one yields time, the time will be charged equally to both sides.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I have spoken to the Senator from Arkansas, and he is going to yield back his time. I will yield back my time. There are a number of Members in the Chamber. We can start the vote. I yield my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

Mr. REID. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DAYTON). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 40, nays 59, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 318 Leg.]

#### YEAS—40

Allard	Frist	McConnell
Allen	Gramm	Miller
Bennett	Grassley	Murkowski
Bond	Gregg	Nickles
Brownback	Hagel	Roberts
Bunning	Hatch	Santorum
Burns	Helms	Shelby
Cochran	Hutchinson	Smith (NH)
Craig	Hutchison	Thomas
Crapo	Inhofe	Thompson
DeWine	Kyl	Thurmond
Domenici	Lott	Warner
Ensign	Lugar	
Enzi	McCain	

#### NAYS—59

Akaka	Dodd	Lincoln
Baucus	Dorgan	Mikulski
Bayh	Durbin	Murray
Biden	Edwards	Nelson (FL)
Bingaman	Feingold	Nelson (NE)
Boxer	Feinstein	Reed
Breaux	Fitzgerald	Reid
Byrd	Graham	Rockefeller
Campbell	Harkin	Sarbanes
Cantwell	Hollings	Schumer
Carnahan	Inouye	Smith (OR)
Carper	Jeffords	Snowe
Chafee	Johnson	Specter
Cleland	Kennedy	Stabenow
Clinton	Kerry	Stevens
Collins	Kohl	Torricelli
Conrad	Landrieu	Voinovich
Corzine	Leahy	Wellstone
Daschle	Levin	Wyden
Dayton	Lieberman	

#### NOT VOTING—1

Sessions

The amendment (No. 2074) was rejected.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is the Gramm second-degree amendment No. 2055.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a unanimous consent request?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I appreciate the courtesy of my friend from Colorado.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 2590 AND H.R. 2311

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate the conference report accompanying H.R. 2590, the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill; that there be a time limitation of 6 minutes for debate with respect to the report, with the time divided as follows: 3 minutes for the chairman and 3 minutes for the ranking member; that upon the use or yielding back of all time, the conference report be laid aside and the Senate then proceed to consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2311, the energy and water appropriations bill; that there be 60 minutes for debate, with the time controlled as follows: 10 minutes each for the chair and ranking member of the subcommittee, Senators STABENOW and

BURNS, and 20 minutes under the control of Senator MCCAIN; that upon the use or yielding back of the time, the Senate proceed to vote on adoption of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2311, the energy and water bill, to be followed by a vote on adoption of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2590, the Treasury-Postal bill, with no further intervening action, and that these votes occur at a time to be determined by the majority leader following consultation with the Republican leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if the Senator from Colorado needs more time, please let us know.

#### TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002—CONFERENCE REPORT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the conference report will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2590) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to the respective Houses this report, signed by all of the conferees on the part of both Houses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will proceed to consideration of the conference report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of Friday, October 26, 2001.)

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to talk about the conference report we have now completed with the House of Representatives. It has been a delight and pleasure to work with Senator CAMPBELL. I very much appreciate his work and the work of Patricia Raymond and Lula Edwards, and my staff: Chip Walgren and Matt King and Nicole Rutberg. They have been exceedingly helpful in putting together a very substantial conference report on a lot of subjects.

Let me describe some of these issues. Some bills we consider when we have the conference report in front of the Senate consist primarily of salaries and expenses for a number of agencies in the Federal Government. About 40 percent of the Federal law enforcement functions are funded in this appropriations bill: The Customs Service; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; the Secret Service; the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; and other law enforcement agencies, including the IRS criminal investigation division, as well as the Postal Inspection Service, which a lot of people don't think much about—they don't spend a lot of time thinking about it,

but especially in recent weeks they played an important role in law enforcement in our Federal Government.

These agencies work tirelessly, often below the radar, and work to ensure our Nation's safety. We appreciate the work they do. We had to work under certain fiscal constraints in this subcommittee, as we do in all the appropriations subcommittees. This conference report represents a compromise on a good number of issues. Let me mention a couple of things on which we worked and in which I especially was interested.

We added in this conference report \$28.1 million for a new Senate-initiated northern border initiative to hire additional Customs Service inspectors, special agents, and canine teams to enforce trade laws at our borders. In light of the tragic events of September 11, that is merely a downpayment on a much larger requirement on the northern border. It is quite clear this country will not achieve the kind of security it wants and needs unless it is able to provide for secure borders. That doesn't mean shutting off our borders, walling up our borders. It simply means providing security on our borders in order to allow those who are guests of this country to come in, in order to allow freight and commerce to move back and forth across the borders but at the same time have the capability to prevent those who are terrorists, known or suspected terrorists, from coming into this country.

The northern border has been like Swiss cheese in terms of enforcement. We have spent a great deal of time and effort moving resources, inspectors, and agents to the southern border. For many years, we have been worried about immigration and drugs coming across the southern border into this country. We have spent very little time, unfortunately, on the northern border. There are 128 border crossings, 24 of which are full time, 24-hour crossings, many of which on this 4,000-mile northern border are simply a crossing where people are able to come across the U.S.-Canadian border; then at 10 o'clock at night, when the border crossing closes, they put an orange security cone out and that becomes the security gate for the next 8 hours. But a cone cannot talk, walk, shoot, or tell a terrorist from a tow truck. It is not secure. We must do something to provide for secure borders at all of the country's borders, including the northern borders.

To those who say there is not much activity on the northern border, they are correct. But at Port Angeles, a port on the northern border, some while ago a terrorist was apprehended. That terrorist was the so-called millennium bomber who would have caused substantial explosives and bombs to be unleashed at the turn of the millennium and would have undoubtedly killed many American citizens. Good border work by Customs agents and others at Port Angeles averted that terrorist at-

tack. We did add money for northern border initiatives to hire Customs Service inspectors, agents, and canine teams. That is a step in the right direction.

I have also included money in this appropriations bill, \$10 million, for the Customs Service to add to their ability to combat child labor laws and combat the child labor practices that occur around the world. What we are very concerned about is in some parts of the world there are people who use young children in virtually forced labor situations to produce their products, and they ship those products to this country to be put on the shelves of our stores in Pittsburgh and Los Angeles and Phoenix and Fargo. But that is not fair trade. Nor is it what we want to happen to children of the world. We do not want forced labor with children being exploited. We don't want the products of forced labor and child labor to be sent to the store shelves in our country. So the investigation of forced child labor in much of the world is something to which we need to pay a great deal of attention. I added \$10 million for the Customs Service for that purpose.

If I might in a graphic way describe one set of circumstances that was described to us in a hearing some while ago on these issues, they talked about young children, 8, 10, 12 years old making carpets in forced labor situations in some parts of the world. In the process of making carpets, at least according to some testimony, some firms were taking these young children, using gunpowder on the tips of their fingers, and lighting the gunpowder to cause it to explode. That explosion and the resulting burns and scarring on the tips of children's fingers meant those children, when they would stick themselves with needles as they made the rugs, would have no pain because their fingertips were full of scars.

That is the sort of thing that is going on around the world and it is the sort of thing we need to find a way to stop. One way to stop it is not allow the product of that kind of forced child labor and inhumane treatment to come into this country. That is why I put an additional \$10 million in this conference report to combat this situation.

Another small amount of money that we have included in this conference report, I included it on the Senate side, is \$500,000 designed to deal with an issue that caused me great concern with respect to the Internal Revenue Service. The Internal Revenue Service had an inspection by the inspector general of its taxpayer assistance program. The inspector general created questions that were to be asked of the Internal Revenue Service taxpayer assistance areas and sent Federal employees around with these questions to get help from the IRS. Guess what. They went all over the country to many locations to get help from the IRS. They found that 72 percent of the time the Internal

Revenue Service gave them either the wrong answer, incomplete, or no answers to the questions they had about how to fulfill their tax responsibilities. Just imagine that 72 percent of the time the questions asked of tax experts elicited the wrong answers.

I read the inspector general's report and was so incensed by it I called the Internal Revenue Service Commissioner and I said: I know you are relatively new on the job and trying to do things differently; I deeply admire your work. But I want to tell you what I want to do. I want to have the inspector general do this same thing over and over again. They are going to do it once every second month. They will give six reports to Congress. I want to see improvement in those six reports.

It is unforgivable that people who show up at the IRS asking for tax help get the wrong answer or no answer or an incomplete answer 72 percent of the time. If the Internal Revenue Service can't do it, how on Earth can you expect the American people to comply with their tax responsibilities?

We are going to get six reports in the next 12 months. I intend to come to the Chamber every time we get a report and disclose where there is progress with respect to providing answers and taxpayer assistance to the American people.

It is a small issue in this bill. It is not a great deal of money, but it is a big issue for me. We cannot have a tax system for which you do not have taxpayer assistance. I want to put the "service" back in the words "Internal Revenue Service." I want the American people to know where they can get answers, and get the right answers.

Let me mention a couple of additional issues. We direct the General Services Administration, GSA, to initiate a pilot project to site what are called automatic external defibrillators, AEDs. If anyone has seen them, they look a little like a briefcase, not much bigger than a briefcase. We would put them in Federal buildings on a pilot project and provide training in their use to more effectively save lives.

The defibrillators are to be used when someone suffers a cardiac arrest. Virtually anyone can use these defibrillators. I was at a demonstration where they showed how to use a defibrillator. Defibrillators are briefcase-sized, relatively inexpensive, and they save lives. They do it every day all across this country, and we ought to have them in every Federal building. We asked the GSA to do a pilot project that will save lives as we begin to put these in all Federal buildings.

I mentioned several items that are in the conference report that we will ultimately consider. We fund the President's request of \$180 million in continued funding for the Office of National Drug Control Policy's Youth Antidrug

Media Campaign, which has been ongoing now for some years. We add \$20 million to the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program, for a total of \$226 million. We add \$10 million to the Drug Free Communities Act, for a total of \$50.6 million.

I am not going to go down the list with all these issues. I will have some printed in the RECORD.

This is a good report. Senator CAMPBELL and I and our colleagues on the House side worked hard to reach a compromise that makes sense.

I want to make a special point of an item that is not in this conference report that really should be. It deals with an issue I have been concerned with for a while. I will explain why it is not in the conference report. It is the issue of travel in Cuba.

That sounds like a strange subject for an appropriations bill. We have had, as you know, a 40-year embargo with respect to the country of Cuba, an embargo on trade and travel. It has been my belief for some long while that it is not a moral policy for our country to use food and medicine as a weapon and we ought not include that in any embargo.

At the very least, we ought to say the embargo against Cuba, which in my judgment has been a failure now for four decades—Fidel Castro has outlived all of those Presidents—clearly is a failure. But at the very least, we ought not continue to use food as a weapon. We ought to be able to send food and medicine to Cuba or sell food and medicine to Cuba. The Canadians and Europeans can. Everyone else can. We cannot. I have been pushing to change that.

We have been successful twice in the Senate by a vote of 70 votes in favor of changing it. In three separate cases we have been tripped by the House of Representatives, whose leaders in the first instance actually just adjourned the conference and never came back together because they would have lost the vote if they had taken the vote, and that is the way they hijacked this policy. In the second and the third year that we had some progress on this issue, they changed the language so in fact they said you could sell food to Cuba but in fact you could not. You could not even get private financing in this country to sell food to Cuba. That is how absurd it was, despite the fact that they boasted of the progress.

In addition to that, last year they decided not only will we say you can sell food to Cuba but you cannot do it even with private financing, which is a byzantine bit of logic in my judgment, but we will also codify the regulations which restrict travel in Cuba. They were previously by regulation made effective. Now we will codify them, which actually tightens them. In fact, it was moving backward rather than forward with respect to our policy.

That is a long way of describing something that happened that some months ago I thought was totally ab-

surd. I read in the paper that the U.S. Treasury Department began levying fines against the American people for traveling in Cuba. I admit that current law prohibits travel in Cuba.

Let me describe to you a fine, because I talked to this woman. She is a woman from Illinois. I will just describe one.

A retired woman from the State of Illinois responded to an advertisement in a cycling magazine that a Canadian cycling group was taking a bicycle tour of Cuba. She thought, well, that sounded like fun. She sent a coupon, signed up, went to Cuba, and bicycled for 8 days in Cuba with a bicycle tour group out of Canada.

Eighteen months later, this retired American citizen from Illinois received a fine from the United States Treasury Department of \$9,600 for traveling in Cuba.

Where did that come from? The Office of Foreign Asset Control—OFAC, at the Treasury Department. OFAC is supposed to be chasing terrorists. In early August of this year, well before September 11—in early August of this year, I wrote to the Treasury Department to say, in effect: How dare you spend your time and resources chasing a little old retired lady from Illinois.

I can describe others as well. The fines ranged from \$9,500 to \$55,000 for those who traveled in Cuba. How dare you spend your time doing that when we expect you to be using these resources to track terrorists and track the money laundering and money movement to apprehend terrorists.

Of course, a month later we discovered what terrorists mean to this country and the tragic consequences of terrorist acts that are committed in this country.

This conference report I had hoped would deal with something that the House of Representatives put in their bill. They said no money shall be expended by the Treasury Department for enforcing the travel ban with respect to the country of Cuba. I went to conference with the House of Representatives, intending to recede to the House provision. But before I could do that, the House conferees decided to abandon their own position. So I could not recede to the position they no longer held.

It only describes once again that no matter what the circumstances are on the issue of policy with respect to Cuba, the absurd proposition that this country ought to use food and drugs as a weapon, yes, even with Cuba in the pursuit of this foolish embargo that has been a 40-year failure—the absurd proposition that we ought to have the Treasury Department chasing retired schoolteachers from Illinois who join a bicycle tour of Cuba and slap a \$9,600 fine on them 18 months after they join a Canadian bicycle tour and bike ride 8 days in Cuba—the absurdity of that just leaves me almost speechless. Yet in the Department of the Treasury, in an office called OFAC, Office of For-

eign Asset Control, they are spending money tracking people who might have traveled to Cuba.

I called and talked to the lady from Illinois. She had no idea she was violating the law. What she was doing was riding a bicycle.

She was retired and wanted to take a bicycle trip. And she did, with a Canadian cycling company, and then was slapped with a fine of \$9,600.

I didn't mean to go on at great length about it, except to say this subcommittee bill from both the House and Senate should have contained language straightening out both of these issues. One is the absurd proposition that we continue to use food and drugs as a weapon, which in my judgment is not a moral policy. It doesn't matter what country it is directed at; food ought not be used as a weapon.

Second, we ought not fine American citizens because of restrictions on travel, as has been enforced here with respect to Cuba. They can travel in China. They can travel in North Korea. They can travel in every part of the world, except somehow, if they join a bicycle tour of Cuba, something awful is going to happen to them. That is not the best of what America has to offer in terms of foreign policy or public policy.

As I indicated when I started, this conference report will, I believe, be called up in a bit. I expect my colleague, Senator CAMPBELL, to come to the floor. He has a few things to say. I think following that, whenever it is ready, it is going to require a recorded vote because it did not have a recorded vote when it left the Senate. As is the case with most of these appropriations bills, it has a recorded vote when it leaves this body, and we have a recorded vote on the conference report. In this case, this conference report is going to require a recorded vote this afternoon.

I encourage my colleagues to be supportive of it. I think it is a good compromise. It makes good, and it is an important investment, especially in the area of law enforcement. Forty percent of law enforcement in the Federal Government is funded in this particular appropriations conference.

I want to make one other point.

I want to say to all of those who are involved in Federal law enforcement—not just Federal law enforcement, but these comments apply to everyone in this country who spends time enforcing our Nation's laws, especially now with respect to terrorist acts—that this country is enormously proud of the dedication and commitment of law enforcement men and women all across this country.

I walk in the front door of this Capitol in the morning, and I see law enforcement people standing there. I stop to talk to them. I understand they have been working in most cases 12 hours a day 6 days a week. And they have been doing that now for 2 months. There is no end in sight. It is not just

these folks who work with us—the wonderful men and women in the Capitol Police Force.

My colleague from Illinois is on the floor. I think he has the suggestion and idea about a more formal thank you, saying to them that we are really proud of what they do: What you do is critically important. And we ought to do that every day in every way.

Again, it is not just them; it is the law enforcement components of the Secret Service, the Customs Service, postal inspectors, and so many other areas of the Federal Government who are also working 12 hours a day 6 days a week at this point.

I think it is important as we consider this conference report on behalf of the Congress to say to them: Your commitment and your service to our country is not unnoticed. We deeply appreciate what you do for America during very difficult times.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Treasury-general government conference report that Chairman DORGAN has brought to this body for final passage. I thank him, once again, for the successful completion of the fiscal year 2002 appropriations process. Let me briefly mention some of the important parts of this bill.

We are probably a month or more late in getting to the floor this conference report. But we have worked very hard on it. This bill provides much-needed resources for the law enforcement agencies under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Treasury.

We have been able to provide \$300 million for the Customs' ACE computer project. While this is more than twice the amount requested, it is still not enough to keep this program on the original schedule.

The House agreed to provide an additional \$20 million for the HIDTA Program—High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program—which has been so successful. However, we were unable to maintain any specific earmarks which were in the Senate bill. As a result, all the HIDTA programs must provide the necessary justifications for additional funding before growing or opening new ones.

The conferees provided \$180 million for the antidrug media campaign, as Senator DORGAN mentioned, which includes \$5 million to target the new drug of choice with some of our young people, unfortunately, called ecstasy. We were also able to fully fund grants for the Gang Resistance Education and Training Program, commonly called the GREAT Program.

While we were not able to grant all of our Members' requests, I think we came very close to it. There is a 4.6-percent general salary adjustment for Federal employees starting in January of 2002, and we provided the agencies under our jurisdiction with the funding

necessary for this additional 1-percent salary adjustment.

Funds have been provided for courthouse construction, site acquisition, and design projects, as well as needed repairs and alterations. Plus we were able to provide funds for a much-needed National Archives southeastern regional facility, which will be of value to constituents of several of our colleagues.

This is a good bill, and I urge colleagues to vote for it on final passage.

I yield the floor.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise to offer for the record the Budget Committee's official scoring for the conference report to H.R. 2590, the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2002.

The conference report provides \$17.069 billion in discretionary budget authority, which will result in new outlays in 2002 of \$12.601 billion. When outlays from prior-year budget authority are taken into account, discretionary outlays for the Senate bill total \$16.256 billion in 2002. The conference report is within the subcommittee's section 302(b) allocation for budget authority and outlays. It does not include any emergency designations.

We are already 1 month into the new fiscal year and the Senate is just now considering its third appropriations conference report. Ten more remain. It is important, therefore, that the Senate pass this report, which provides important resources to the Department of the Treasury, including its law enforcement bureaus, as well as to the Postal Service, General Services Administration, Office of Personnel Management and other agencies, as quickly as possible. I commend Senators DORGAN and CAMPBELL for their bipartisan work on this bill and urge the Congress to expeditiously complete the remaining 10 bills to prevent any disruptions for Federal agencies or for the American public that depends on their programs and services.

I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the budget committee scoring of this bill be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

H.R. 2590, CONFERENCE REPORT TO THE TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002, SPENDING COMPARISONS-CONFERENCE REPORT

(In millions of dollars)

	General purpose	Mandatory	Total
Conference report:			
Budget Authority .....	17,069	15,478	32,547
Outlays .....	16,256	15,475	31,731
Senate 302(b) allocation: <sup>1</sup>			
Budget Authority .....	17,069	15,478	32,547
Outlays .....	16,256	15,475	31,731
President's request:			
Budget Authority .....	16,614	15,478	32,092
Outlays .....	15,974	15,475	31,449
House-passed:			
Budget Authority .....	17,022	15,478	32,500
Outlays .....	16,261	15,475	31,736
Senate-passed:			
Budget Authority .....	17,118	15,478	32,596
Outlays .....	16,182	15,475	31,657

H.R. 2590, CONFERENCE REPORT TO THE TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002, SPENDING COMPARISONS-CONFERENCE REPORT—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	General purpose	Mandatory	Total
CONFERENCE REPORT COMPARED TO:			
Senate 302(b) allocation: <sup>1</sup>			
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0
President's request:			
Budget Authority .....	455	0	455
Outlays .....	282	0	282
House-passed:			
Budget Authority .....	47	0	47
Outlays .....	-5	0	-5
Senate-passed:			
Budget Authority .....	-49	0	-49
Outlays .....	74	0	74

<sup>1</sup> For enforcement purposes, the budget committee compares the conference report to the Senate 302(b) allocation.

Notes.—Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with scorekeeping conventions.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I thank the conferees of this bill for their hard work in completing the conference report for this legislation. The report provides Federal funding for numerous vital programs in the Treasury Department and the General Government. However, once again, I find myself in the unpleasant position of speaking before my colleagues about parochial projects in another conference report.

This conference report spends at a level 6.3 percent higher than the level enacted in fiscal year 2001. In real dollars, this is \$458 million in additional spending above the amount requested by the President, and a \$1.9 billion increase in spending from last year. I must remind my colleagues that the Administration has urged us to maintain our fiscal discipline to ensure that we will continue to have adequate funds to prosecute our war against terrorism, to aid those in need, and to cover other related costs.

In this bill, I have identified \$217 million in earmarks, which is less than the cost of the earmarks in the bill passed last year, which totaled \$356 million. Therefore, I applaud the efforts of the conferees in keeping parochial spending to a minimum in this bill but more must be done.

While the amounts associated with each individual earmark may not seem extravagant, taken together, they represent a serious diversion of taxpayers' hard-earned dollars at the expense of numerous programs that have undergone the appropriate merit-based selection process. It is my view that the people who run these programs should be the ones who decide how best to spend the appropriated funds. After all, they know what their most pressing needs are.

For example, under funding for the Department of Treasury, some examples of earmarks include: \$2,000,000 as a grant to Florida International University for transfer pricing research; \$3,500,000 for retrofitting and upgrades of the National Center Tracing Center Facility in Martinsburg, West Virginia; and \$750,000 for the Center for Agriculture Policy and Trade Studies located at North Dakota State University.

Under funding for the General Government, some of the earmarks include: \$1,000,000 for the Native American Digital Telehealth Project and the Upper Great Plains Native American Telehealth Program at the University of North Dakota; \$3,000,000 to help purchase land and facilitate the moving of the Odd Fellows Hall to provide for construction of a new courthouse in Salt Lake City, Utah; and \$1,700,000 for a grant to the Oklahoma Centennial Commission.

There are more projects on the list that I have compiled, which will be available on my Senate Website.

In closing, I urge my colleagues to curb our habit of directing hard-earned taxpayer dollars to locality-specific special interests.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I yield back the time on the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

#### TANF SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I would like to enter into a colloquy at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the Chair.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I thank the Chair, and I thank the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. President, I seek recognition to ask the majority leader to commit to working with me on an issue that is very important to many States, and it is important to the high-growth States that also have very tough problems in meeting their welfare needs, States such as Texas, Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, and Georgia.

Many States in the welfare bill were trying to gear up to change their welfare programs. As you know, the welfare reform bill was a 5-year bill, but the temporary assistance for the supplemental grants for high-growth States was only authorized for 4 years.

The Finance Committee yesterday marked up and passed out the 1-year extension that would match the welfare bill to help these States.

The budget resolution that we passed accommodated the cost of this added 1-year authorization. I am bringing it up

because I wanted to offer it as an amendment on the Labor-HHS appropriations bill, but it was considered legislation. The Finance Committee has acted, and in one of those process things, I just wanted to make sure that we did not get lost in the shuffle because my State is certainly counting on it, and Florida is counting on it.

It will make a huge budget deficit for many of these States if we do not authorize and appropriate this last year of the supplemental request for the welfare reform bill.

My purpose in bringing this up is to say I will not offer my amendment on the Labor-HHS bill, but I did want to get the commitment from the majority leader that we will work to fix this technical error before we go out of session so that the States that have already budgeted, thinking this money was coming, will have the benefit of this expenditure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I appreciate the concern and the cooperation of the Senator from Texas. She has been a very strong advocate for her State in this regard. I completely appreciate the situation in which she finds herself in this effort.

TANF supplemental payments need to be extended for 1 more year. There shouldn't be any question about that.

The Graham bill to extend these payments, as she noted, was marked up in the Finance Committee today. I understand there is a bipartisan commitment to move that bill through the Senate and have it enacted into law. I assure her I will do everything I can to accommodate that bill and to see that we are successful in getting it done before the end of this session of Congress.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I very much appreciate the majority leader coming to the floor to give this assurance because as we are dividing the money in the last appropriations bills—I know the majority leader has some priorities—I want to make sure this is also a priority. It affects so many States that have been impacted by the large number of needy families because they are higher growth than the original welfare formula was able to accommodate.

I do thank the majority leader. I look forward to working with him in every way I can. I am glad he mentioned the Senator from Florida, Mr. GRAHAM, who sponsored the bill in the Finance Committee. It is very important to our two States that we accomplish this before the end of the year. I certainly know, with the majority leader's support, we will be able to do that.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Texas again for her cooperation and look forward to working with her in the weeks ahead.

I yield the floor.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I am proud to be here with my partner, Senator HUTCHISON and the Senate major-

ity leader to join in this important discussion. Just a few hours ago, the Finance Committee reported out the TANF Supplemental Grants Act of 2001. This bill is critical to the ability of 17 States to help their most vulnerable citizens move from welfare to work.

If this bill is not passed into law, several states will be forced to scale back their welfare reform efforts, which have shifted in recent years to include support services for low-income working families and efforts to address the multiple barriers to employment that face a substantial share of the families that remain on welfare. In these difficult economic times, States will require all available resources to provide cash assistance and work support services to low income families who have been displaced from their jobs. Our bill will give these States the tools necessary to do just that.

I thank Senator HUTCHISON for her leadership on this issue, Senators BAUCUS and GRASSLEY for making a commitment to the passage of this bill by reporting it out of committee today, and Senator DASCHLE for his dedication to ensuring the bill's passage into law this year.

#### ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002—CONFERENCE REPORT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the conference report will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2311) making appropriations for energy and water development for fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by a majority of conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of October 30, 2001.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, what is the matter now before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The conference report to accompany H.R. 2311.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am entitled 10 minutes under the unanimous consent agreement, as is the Senator from New Mexico, Mr. DOMENICI, the two managers of this appropriations conference report. I am not going to take that time.

When the bill came before the Senate, it passed overwhelmingly. I believe it was 92-2. Two people voted against it. By the time we got to conference, there were two or three open items. We settled those in one evening.

It is a good bill. As with all pieces of legislation, it is probably imperfect, but it is the best we can do.